

INFORMATION REPORT

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Polish Workers Party (PPR)

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1. The PPR is divided into the following factions or groups:

- (a) The leftist Moscow Group which dominates the party and its Politburo, and enjoys the complete confidence of the WKP-b (All Russian Communist Party of Bolsheviks). The group [] includes [] Jacob Berman, Hilary Minc and Zambrowski. 25X1
- (b) The centrist Gomolka Group, strongly represented in the KC PPR (Central Committee of PPR), and led by [] members of the Politburo. Its closest advisor is Albrecht, [] 25X1
- (c) The rightist Wilno Group, led by Jedrychowski. It [] is often critical of the Politburo's policies. The group advocates co-operation with the USSR, but opposes the Soviets' penetration of Poland and their arrogant treatment of Poles. 25X1

2. The PPR is losing ground through desertion to the PPS in Warsaw, Warsaw Province, and Wroclaw. Many activists and party employees in Wroclaw are withdrawing from party activity. The party secretary in the Wroclaw rayon factory recently resigned with the statement, "I have promised people enough and perpetrated enough lies; I cannot go on — let others do it." PPR's officially announced membership of 18 thousand in Rzeszow Province is grossly exaggerated. A recent inspection by the WK PPR (Executive Committee of PPR) revealed that many local groups, previously praised for their organizational progress, actually comprise only one or two members. Canvassing adds no new recruits to the PPR because persons who are forced to join a party choose the PPS or the SL. The PPR is endeavoring to minimize the PPS' numerical superiority by coercive recruitment, threats of discharge from employment, and promises of better positions.
3. PPR's internal dissension is increasing. Dissatisfaction is created among old guard members by the party's practice of giving top positions to new members who are still politically and morally unblemished. The party explains this over-slaughting of old members by citing its need for valuable professional members during the current stabilizing period.

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Polish Socialist Party (PPS)

4. Despite the PPR's pretense of a united front, it is waging a systematic war against the PPS. This war may result in dissolution of the PPS because of PPR's preponderant power derived from its control of the UB, the Army, the nation's youth, and all administrative, educational, and economic positions.
5. Provincial branches of the UB are collecting "evidence" against the most influential members and elements of the PPS. UB men conducting illegal identity checks in factories, mines, and foundries frequently destroy employees' PPS identity cards, then proclaim the advantages of PPR membership. These advantages are all too apparent in industry, where only PPS members suffer during personnel reductions, and only PPR members are hired for new positions.
6. The arrest of Kazimir Puzak, Tadeusz Szturm de Sztrem, Dziegielewski, Wilczynski, Krawczyk, and Minor was a PPR ruse to frighten the CKW PPS (Central Executive Committee of PPS). These WRN (wartime underground Socialist organization) leaders were accused of collaboration with Gen. Anders, foreign spy rings, and the Socialists, Zaraba and Gielkosz. Forged documents were used to prove the prisoners' connections with foreign espionage agencies.
7. "Spolem" is the scapegoat in PPR's fight against the PPS. PPR, through its Section B and the UB, plans to oust PPS from "Spolem," then destroy it altogether and substitute ZSCH (Peasant Self Help Union) and PCH. PPR, in its attack, makes the following accusations against "Spolem":
 - (a) It is a center of collaborationists and speculators.
 - (b) It is a rest home for ex-landlords.
 - (c) Bureaucracy has sapped its efficiency.
 - (d) It is not integrated with the villages; instead of capitalizing on the spontaneous mass movement toward co-operatives, it has sabotaged the ZSCH.
 - (e) It makes contracts with private industries managed by pre-war owners, and guarantees profits from "Spolem's" turnover.
 - (f) It permits penetration of ex-landlord capital into its agricultural co-operatives.
 - (g) Its co-operative dairies do not supply cities with cheap milk.
8. The PPS has shown some increase in strength despite the PPR's program of intimidation and oppression. It was, for example, uniformly victorious in recent elections of worker's councils at various factories. Increase in membership has brought PPS a corresponding increase in morale and an awakened tendency to combat the PPR. Central and Executive Committees of the PPS have issued orders for party members to obstruct the PPR's unification efforts and demand equality with the PPR. During a conference of the WK PPS in Rzeszow, Government activities were openly criticized, and demands were voiced that the UB and the Ministry of Security be abolished, and that a more human and economic method of transferring populations be devised. In Klodzko the WK PPS delegate issued instructions that all non-party teachers be drafted into the PPS.

Peasant Party (SL)

9. The SL has been publicly indicted as a PPR tool wielded by PPR collaborators. Recently, however, SL has shown a tendency to eliminate its disaffected old guard and fill key positions with men of unquestionable loyalty and popularity. It also talks of capitalizing on the growing mass opposition to PPR by enlisting all peasants for an open fight against PPR.

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Polish Peasants Party (PSL)

10. The PSL is being systematically exterminated by PPR partisans and the UB. This unconstitutional process of liquidation continues even though the UB voted acceptance of the amnesty and the declaration of human rights. The UB, acting on KC PPR directives, employs the following methods in bringing pressure to bear against the PSL:
- (a) PSL leaders, after being forced to report at UB offices several times a week, are pressed to sign declarations that they have withdrawn from PSL.
 - (b) Delegates arriving at meetings are arrested.
 - (c) PSL members are kept under constant surveillance, and their houses are searched periodically.
 - (d) Party members are discharged from work and evicted from their homes.
 - (e) Organizational funds and banners are confiscated.
 - (f) PSL groups are ousted from their offices, which are then turned over to the SL.
11. Sixty-three PSL protests regarding irregularities during the last elections have been completely ignored by the Government. The UB, however, reacted to the protests by persecuting the signers and trying to force them to recant.

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